



Australian Bureau of Statistics

6202.2 - Labour Force, Victoria, Nov 2001

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Summary

Main Features

NOVEMBER KEY FIGURES

LABOUR FORCE TREND ESTIMATES

	Nov 2000	Sep 2001	Oct 2001	Nov 2001
Employed persons ('000)	2,304.8	2,319.6	2,321.8	2,323.6
Unemployed persons ('000)	143.1	159.0	160.5	161.8
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.5
Participation rate (%)	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8

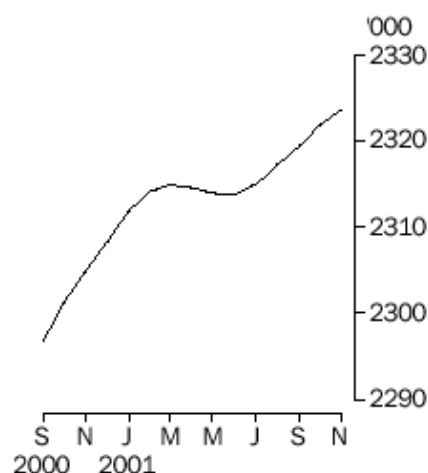
NOVEMBER KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

Employment

- having decreased slightly between March and June 2001, employment in Victoria increased to 2,323,600 in November 2001, an increase of 18,800 since November 2000
- male employment increased slightly to 1,303,500 since November 2000
- female employment increased by 15,000 to 1,020,100 since November 2000

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend



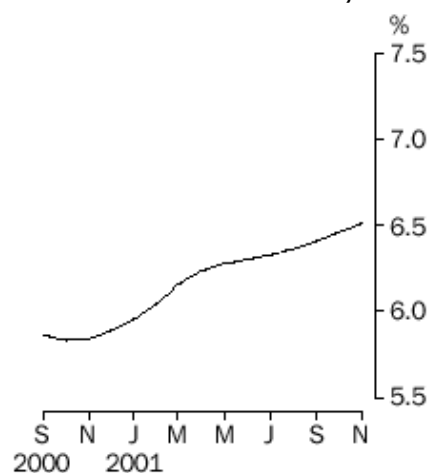
Unemployment

- estimates of unemployed persons in Victoria have increased by 18,700 since November 2000, reaching 161,800 in November 2001
- estimates of unemployed males have risen from 83,800 in November 2000 to 94,500 in November 2001
- estimates of unemployed females rose by 8,000 since November 2000, reaching 67,300 in November 2001

Unemployment Rate

- the unemployment rate has risen from 5.8% in November 2000 to 6.5% in November 2001
- the unemployment rate for males has increased from 6.1% in November 2000 to 6.8% in November 2001
- the unemployment rate for females has increased from 5.6% in November 2000 to 6.2% in November 2001

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend



Participation Rate

- the participation rate has remained at 63.8% since November 2000
- the participation rate for males decreased from 73.6% in November 2000 to 73.1% in November 2001
- the participation rate for females increased from 54.4% in November 2000 to 54.8% in November 2001

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

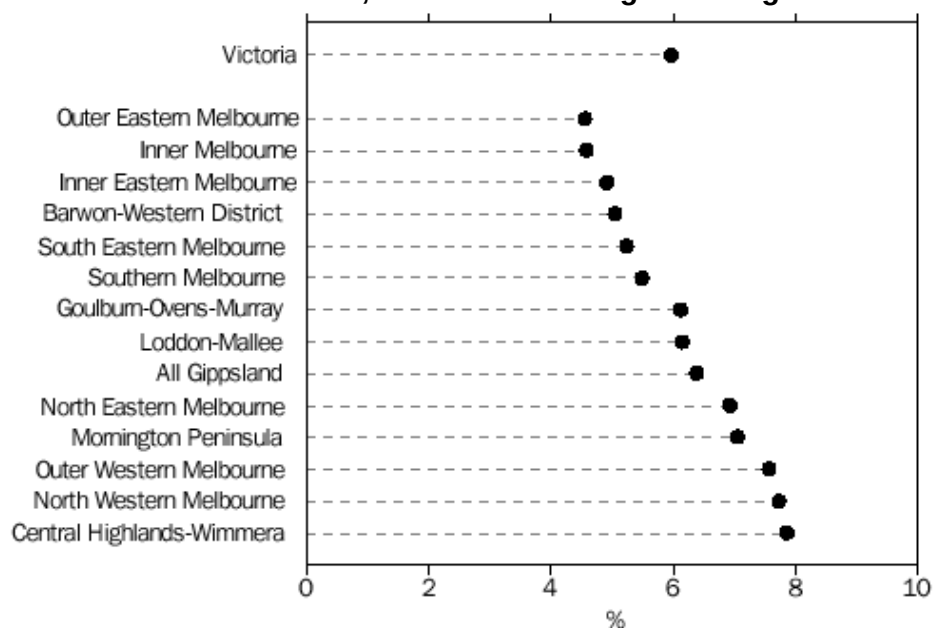
While broad-aggregation data at the State level are available as trend estimates, lower aggregations (e.g. regional, industry or occupation data) are only available as original series. Consequently, the following data are original series estimates.

REGIONS

In November 2001, the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) recorded a lower unemployment rate (5.9%) and a higher participation rate (64.1%) than the Balance of Victoria MSR (6.1% and 61.5% respectively). The unemployment rates in Melbourne MSR were 5.9% for both males and females. In the Balance of Victoria MSR the unemployment rates were 6.4% for males and 5.7% for females.

North Western Melbourne (7.7%) and Outer Western Melbourne (7.6%) recorded the highest unemployment rates within the Melbourne MSR. The regions outside the Melbourne MSR with the highest unemployment rates were Central Highlands-Wimmera (7.8%) and All Gippsland (6.4%). The lowest unemployment rate recorded in any region in November 2001 was 4.5% in Outer Eastern Melbourne.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, Labour Force Regions: Original series



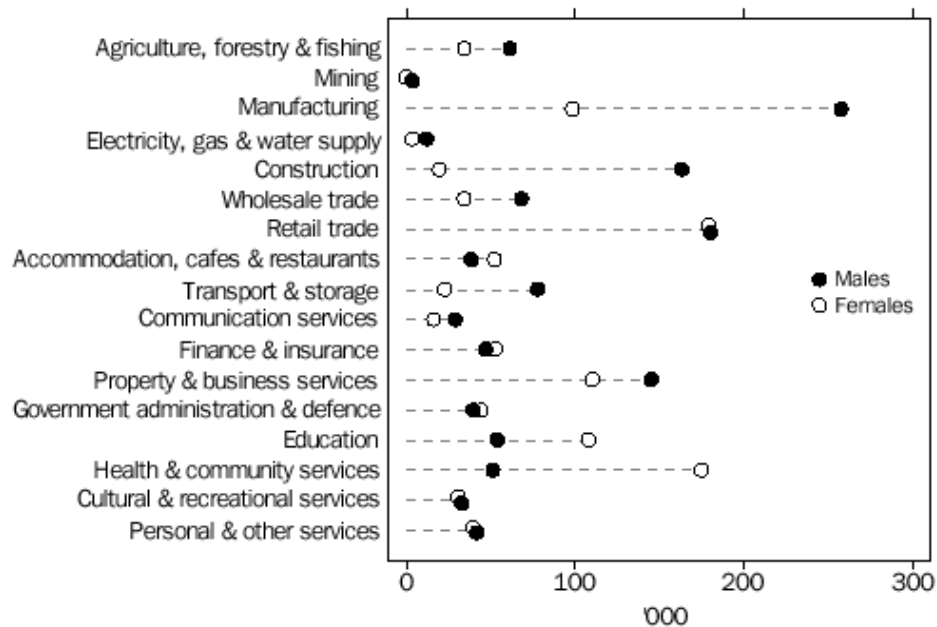
Within Melbourne MSR, Outer Eastern Melbourne had the highest participation rate with 72.7%, while the lowest rate of 60.6% was recorded in Mornington Peninsula. Participation rates in Statistical Regions in the Balance of Victoria MSR were within a range of 56.7% in Central Highlands-Wimmera and 65.6% in Goulburn-Ovens-Murray.

INDUSTRY

The two largest industries in Victoria with respect to employment were Retail trade (359,100 employed) and Manufacturing (355,900 employed). Together these industries accounted for 30.8% of all employed persons in Victoria in November 2001. Property and business services, and Health and community services were the next largest, with 254,900 and 226,000 employed, respectively.

The industry employing the most males was Manufacturing (257,500) and the industry employing the most females was Retail trade (179,200). While males made up 56.0% of employed persons, they made up more than 75% of persons employed in the following industries: Construction (89.3%); Electricity, gas & water supply (77.5%); and Transport & storage (77.5%), whereas females only exceeded 75% of persons employed in one industry, namely, Health & community services (77.4%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Industry by Sex: Original series



OCCUPATION

The two largest occupation groups in Victoria with respect to employment were Professionals (452,600 employed) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (380,000 employed). Together these occupations accounted for 35.8% of all employed persons in Victoria in November 2001. Tradespersons and related workers, and Associate professionals were the next largest, with 304,700 and 268,100 employed, respectively.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Major Occupation Group: Original series



FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about these and related statistics, contact Dalia Borell on 03 9615 7677, or the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

The November 2001 issue is the final issue of **Labour Force, Victoria**. Most of the information

contained in this publication is now available in other ABS releases, including:

1. **Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary** (Cat. no. 6202.0). This monthly publication contains original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of labour force status by State.
2. **Labour Force, Teenage Employment and Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary -- Data Report** (Cat. no. 6202.0.40.001). This monthly data report contains estimates of labour force status of persons aged 15-19 years by educational attendance by State.
3. **Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia** (Cat. no. 6291.0.40.001). This monthly data report contains estimates of labour force status by region and duration of unemployment by State.
4. **Labour Force, Australia** (Cat. no. 6203.0). This monthly publication contains original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of labour force status by State, and original estimates of labour force status by State Capital Cities and unemployed persons by age by State.
5. **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria** (Cat. no. 1367.2). This quarterly publication will contain original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of labour force status; and original estimates of labour force status by region, employed persons by industry, part-time workers, and unemployed persons by duration of unemployment.
6. AusStats. This service contains, as either time series or companion data, all tables in **Labour Force, Victoria**, with the following exceptions -- Table 5: Please contact the Labour Force Survey contact officer on 02 6252 6525 for details on future availability via AusStats. Table 6: Data by country group are available via AusStats but not by individual country. Table 11: Data by age by State are not available via AusStats. Table 16: Some duration of unemployment categories are combined in AusStats.

If you would like information about subscribing to AusStats, please contact Peter Rochester on 03 9615 7769. If you would like to discuss the availability of data through the ABS Information Consultancy Service, or how to find Labour Force data on AusStats, please contact Dalia Borell on 03 9615 7677.

About this Release

ABOUT THIS RELEASE

Previously: The Labour Force, Victorian Region (ISSN: 0816-4150)

Labour force status of the civilian population aged 15 and over for Victoria and each Labour Force Dissemination Region of Victoria. Employed persons are classified by age, sex, industry, occupation, status in employment and average weekly hours worked. Unemployed persons are classified by sex, age and duration of unemployment.

See also 6203.0.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Estimates of the labour force characteristics of family members are also included.

POPULATION SURVEY

2 The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.5% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). The ABS introduced the use of telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey over the period August 1996 to February 1997. Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are then conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

SCOPE

3 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces;
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts;
- overseas residents in Australia; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

4 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible. See paragraph 45 for information about the effect of the coverage rules on family statistics.

5 Persons who are away from their usual residence for six weeks or less at the time of interview are enumerated at their usual residence (relevant information may be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey).

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

6 Labour Force Survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the usually resident population aged 15 years and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates. Persons who, at the time of interview, are overseas for more than six weeks but for less than 12 months

are included in the independent population statistics (benchmarks) and are thus provided for in the calculation of the estimates. The benchmarks are the latest available estimates at the time the Labour Force Survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in **Australian Demographic Statistics** (Cat. no. 3101.0) because they are derived from incomplete information about population changes.

REVISION OF POPULATION BENCHMARKS

7 Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each Census of Population and Housing, and when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1999 to take account of the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. This revision affected all the monthly estimates from January 1995 to January 1999.

8 Population benchmarks used in the estimation of Labour Force Survey data are compiled according to place of usual residence. An explanation of the place of usual residence conceptual basis for population estimates is given in **Information Paper: Demographic Estimates and Projections:– Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 3228.0) which is available on the ABS website www.abs.gov.au under Statistical Concepts Library.

HISTORY OF THE SURVEY

9 National surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964 to February 1978. The survey has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978.

QUESTIONNAIRE CHANGES

10 The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised from time to time. Details of these changes have been published in **Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey** (cat. no. 6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991, March 1993 and May 2001.

11 From April 2001, the Labour Force Survey has been conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. Core labour force series have been revised for the period April 1986 to March 2001 to ensure continuity. For details, see **Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire** (cat. no. 6295.0).

INCLUSION OF CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKERS

12 In April 1986, the questionnaire was revised following the extension of the definition of employed persons to include persons who worked without pay between 1–14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). This definition aligned the Australian labour force concepts with the set of definitions adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1982.

13 Previously, contributing family workers who worked 1–14 hours, or who had such a job but were not at work, were defined as either unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on whether they were actively looking for work.

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

14 As a result of changes in coding methods, estimates classified by industry, occupation and status in employment data from February 2000 onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier periods. For details on the changes to industry and occupation refer to the article in the November 1999 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6203.0). For details of the change to status in employment see the article in the May 2000 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat.no. 6203.0).

15 In March 1994, **Relationship in household** and **Family type** classifications were introduced to align with ABS standards. From April 2001, same sex couples are included in couple families; previously these persons were included in **One-parent families** or as a **Non-family member**.

SURVEY SAMPLE REDESIGN

16 Following each Population Census, the ABS reselects the Labour Force Survey sample to take into account the new information which is obtained from the Census. The sample that was used in the Labour Force Survey from September 1992 to August 1997 has been replaced by a new sample selected using information collected in the 1996 Census. The new sample was phased in over the period September 1997 to April 1998. For additional information, see **Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, 1997** (cat. no. 6269.0).

17 The sampling fractions for each State/Territory differ in order to yield reliable estimates of the main labour force aggregates for each State and Territory. The sampling fraction for Victoria changed from 1 in 242 to 1 in 257.

VICTORIAN REGIONS

18 In addition to the introduction of the new sampling fraction, the labour force dissemination regions were reviewed in order to maintain consistency with the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification** (ASGC), 1996.

19 More information on the changes to regional boundaries is available in the **Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics, September 1997** (cat. no. 6262.0). Details of the changes to LGA boundaries in Victoria are available in **Statistical Geography, Victoria** (cat. no. 1103.2).

20 Detailed maps of the new Labour Force Dissemination Regions are presented at the end of this publication.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

21 Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error:

- **Sampling error:** since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error of an estimate (see paragraphs 23 to 26).
- **Non-sampling error:** inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers,

and efficient operating procedures.

22 As the above problems are compounded when the statistics are disaggregated to regional data, users are particularly advised to treat month-to-month movements for regional data with caution. (See the following paragraphs for more detail on determining the reliability of month-to-month movements.)

STANDARD ERROR TABLES

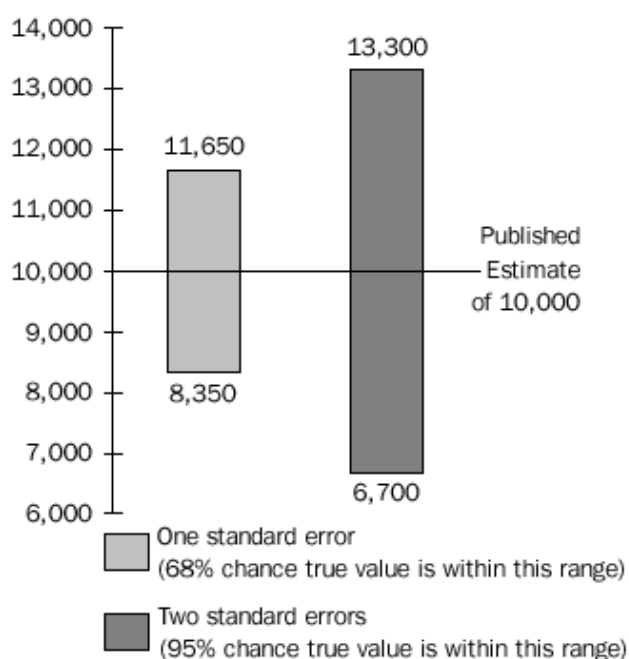
23 To assist you in determining the reliability of the various estimates contained in this publication, tables of standard errors of level estimates and month-to-month movements are included in Appendixes 1 and 2 on pages 36 and 37 respectively.

24 Use the table of standard errors of level estimates to determine the accuracy of most estimates contained in this publication. Use the tables of month-to-month movements to determine the accuracy of estimates when comparing one month's figures with another. This is particularly important with month-to-month movements in determining whether or not the estimates indicate a significant change has occurred.

25 To use the tables, locate the figure in the Size of estimate column which is nearest in value to the estimate you wish to use. If you are comparing movements use the larger estimate. Read across the table until you find the column for the geographic area covered by the estimate concerned. This figure is one standard error.

26 There are approximately two chances in three that the true value which the estimate is attempting to measure is within plus or minus one standard error of the estimate. There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the true value is within plus or minus twice this amount.

One standard error on a published estimate for Victoria is 1,650. The diagram shows the probable location of the true value which the estimate is attempting to measure.



27 A similar technique is used for month-to-month movements of estimates. After finding the

standard error of the larger of the two estimates from the table of month-to-month movements of estimates (as in paragraph 25) compare the movement to one standard error; if the movement is larger, this indicates a likelihood that a change has occurred. If the movement is larger than two standard errors, then this is a fairly reliable indicator of the change.

28 If comparing quarterly movements multiply the standard error by a factor of 1.04 before comparing it to the movement. For 12 monthly movements multiply by a factor of 1.36 before making the comparison.

29 Another useful measure of reliability is relative standard error (RSE). The relative standard error of an estimate is the amount by which an estimate is likely to vary (one standard error) as a percentage of its size.

30 To calculate the relative standard error of an estimate, divide one standard error of the estimate by the estimate and multiply by 100.

31 Estimates with a relative standard error of 10% or less can be regarded as statistically reliable enough for most uses. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25% or more should not be regarded as reliable and care should be exercised when using them. All such estimates in this publication have been marked with an asterisk (*).

32 For this survey this warning applies to estimates of 4,500 or less for Victoria. Different geographic areas have different points at which the 25% relative standard error cut off takes effect. These are listed in Appendix 1.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES AND OTHER ESTIMATES

33 The results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing show that labour force estimates derived from the Census differ from those derived from the Labour Force Survey.

34 The broad concepts underlying the measures of the labour force and its components, employment and unemployment, are similar in the Census and the survey.

35 There are considerable differences in both the collection methodology adopted (including the detailed questions asked) and estimation procedures. Factors contributing to differences in estimates include under-enumeration in the Population Census for which census labour force estimates have not been adjusted, the use in the Labour Force Survey of population benchmarks derived from incomplete information about population change (see paragraph 6), the inclusion of permanent defence forces in census estimates, the personal interview approach adopted in the survey as opposed to self-enumeration of census schedules, differing questions used to determine labour force characteristics, and differing methods of adjustment for non-response to the survey or Census.

36 The Labour Force Survey provides detailed and up-to-date estimates of employment and unemployment for Australia, States and regions, whereas the Census of Population and Housing provides counts for small areas but in less detail than is available from the survey.

37 These considerations should be borne in mind when comparisons are made between Population Census and Labour Force Survey estimates.

38 Comparability with estimates produced from the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings is affected by the use of different survey methodology and definitions. The Labour Force Survey provides estimates of people in jobs whereas the Survey of Employment and Earnings provides an estimate of the number of jobs held by employees. A more detailed description of the differences between these two series is available on request.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

39 Seasonally adjusted series are published in Table 2. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. For example, irregular factors unrelated to the trend account for more than half the seasonally adjusted movement with the following frequency:

Employment: 6 in 10 monthly movements
Unemployment: 8 in 10 monthly movements
Unemployment rate: 7 in 10 monthly movements
Participation rate: 9 in 10 monthly movements

40 Seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's original data. Information about the most recent annual review of seasonal factors was published in a feature article in the February 2001 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6203.0). An additional review was conducted following the revision of series associated with the introduction of the redesigned questionnaire in April 2001, (see paragraph 11). The results of this additional review were used to compile the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates in this publication.

TREND ESTIMATION

41 Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The monthly trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. Table 3 shows trend estimates for the past 15 months. Trend series graphs are shown on page 1. Long term data are available on the ABS on-line data dissemination service, AusStats.

42 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller, and after three months or two quarters have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors mentioned above in paragraph 40.

43 Users may wish to refer to the ABS publication **A Guide to Interpreting Time Series —Monitoring 'Trends', an Overview** (cat. no. 1348.0) for further information about trend estimates.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES

44 As a part of survey procedures, family relationships are determined each month, enabling both the estimation of persons cross-classified by their relationship in the household and the estimation of families. In this publication, Table 5 shows the labour force status and relationship in the household of individuals. The new classification FAMILY TYPE, and information on families rather than the household relationship of individuals, is contained in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6203.0).

45 Because of the coverage rules, persons who usually live with other members of their family

may, at the time of the survey, be enumerated as not living with all the usual members of their family. This situation is more likely for persons who are enumerated as visitors to other private dwellings or as persons staying in non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals, etc.). The determination of family structure and family characteristics in such cases is difficult. Thus, survey questions used to determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded:

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions); and
- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

46 In addition, in those households where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information was recorded. Thus persons living in households which include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the population survey, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships because family information could not be obtained from each usual resident. Similarly households which, at the time of the survey, have one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, are excluded from the family relationship questions. This also applies to households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in on scope and coverage. Generally, relationship in household is determined for more than 90% of all civilians aged 15 and over.

BIRTHPLACE

47 From April 1991, labour force birthplace data are aggregated according to major groups of the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0) and its predecessor. The SACC was developed by the ABS for use whenever demographic, labour and social statistics are classified by countries.

48 The SACC major groups are based on the concept of geographic proximity. They differ from the country groups presented in this publication prior to April 1991. For example, African countries are now covered by THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA and AFRICA (EXCLUDING NORTH AFRICA), while Asia has been split into SOUTH-EAST ASIA, NORTH-EAST ASIA and SOUTHERN ASIA. Data for selected individual countries will continue to be available in this publication.

INDUSTRY

49 From August 1994, Labour Force Survey industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), a detailed description of which appears in **ANZSIC 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0). Like the previous Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), ANZSIC classifies businesses according to their economic activities, in a structure consisting of four levels (Division, Sub-division, Group and Class). Labour Force Survey data are coded at the Group level, as was the practice under ASIC.

50 To enable the conversion of historical data from ASIC to ANZSIC for the period November 1984 to May 1994, a concordance was published in the August 1994 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6203.0) and in the **Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for Industry data (Replacement publication)** (cat. no. 6259.0). It has been found that the concordance, which was based on preliminary investigations, did not provide the most appropriate conversion for certain Group level industries. An improved concordance has now been applied to historical Labour Force Survey estimates. This concordance was published in the Appendix to the May 1996 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6203.0) and in a further issue of the above Information Paper.

OCCUPATION

51 From August 1996, Labour Force Survey occupation data are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, a detailed description of which appears in **ASCO — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition** (cat. no. 1220.0). The new version of the classification replaces ASCO First Edition, which was adopted in the survey in August 1986. Like ASCO First Edition, ASCO Second Edition is a skill-based classification of occupations. However, the structure of ASCO Second Edition comprises five hierarchical levels (Major Group, Sub-Major Group, Minor Group, Unit Group and Occupation) compared with four levels in ASCO First Edition (Major Group, Minor Group, Unit Group and Occupation). Under ASCO Second Edition, Labour Force Survey data are coded to the Unit Group level, as was the practice under ASCO First Edition.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

52 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which relate to the labour force and are available on request:

Labour Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 6101.0) (irregular)
A Guide to Labour Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 6102.0) (irregular)
Labour Force, New South Wales (Cat. no. 6201.1) (quarterly)
Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 6202.0) (monthly)
Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0) (monthly)
Labour Force, Australia, 1978–1995 (Cat. no. 6204.0) (irregular)
Labour Force Projections, Australia (Cat. no. 6260.0) (irregular)

Information papers:

Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (Cat. no. 6232.0) (irregular)
Regional Labour Force Statistics (Cat. no. 6262.0) (irregular)
Labour Force Survey Sample Design (Cat. no. 6269.0) (irregular)
Measuring Employment and Unemployment (Cat. no. 6279.0) (irregular)
Labour Force Survey Questionnaire Redesign 2000 (Cat. no. 6294.0) (irregular)
Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey (Cat. no. 6295.0) (irregular)

53 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the **Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia** (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a **Release Advice** (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office or from this site.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

54 As well as statistics included in this publication, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to Information Consultancy, Victoria or to any ABS office.

ROUNDING

55 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Labour Force, Victoria

Dependant child

Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15-24 who is a full-time student (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent student

A child who is 15–24 years of age and who attends a secondary school or a tertiary educational institution as a full-time student, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.

Employed

Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers, and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family worker); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business, or farm, but were not at work.

Full-time workers

Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Household

A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but not meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.

Industry

From August 1994, classified to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993** (Cat. no. 1292.0).

Labour force

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

Lone parent

A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependant or non-dependant child usually resident in the household.

Lone person

A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

Marital status

A person is classified as married (husband, wife or partner) if they are living with another person of the same or opposite sex in either a registered or defacto marriage. The not married category comprises persons who live alone or with other family members, those in shared accommodation, and persons who, although reported as married, did not have a spouse or partner who usually lived in the household.

Non-dependent child

A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependant student aged 15-24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.

Non-family member

A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.

Not in the labour force

Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined.

Occupation

From August 1996, classified according to the **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition** (Cat. no. 1220.0).

Participation rate

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Part-time workers

Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work in the reference week.

Status in employment

Employed persons classified by whether they were Employers, Own account workers, Employees, or Contributing family workers.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to

the end of the reference week and:

- were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployment rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

Glossary

Dependant child

Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15-24 who is a full-time student (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent student

A child who is 15–24 years of age and who attends a secondary school or a tertiary educational institution as a full-time student, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.

Employed

Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers, and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family worker); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business, or farm, but were not at work.

Full-time workers

Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Household

A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but not meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.

Industry

From August 1994, classified to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993** (Cat. no. 1292.0).

Labour force

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

Lone parent

A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependant or non-dependant child usually resident in the household.

Lone person

A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

Marital status

A person is classified as married (husband, wife or partner) if they are living with another person of the same or opposite sex in either a registered or defacto marriage. The not married category comprises persons who live alone or with other family members, those in shared accommodation, and persons who, although reported as married, did not have a spouse or partner who usually lived in the household.

Non-dependent child

A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependant student aged 15-24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.

Non-family member

A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.

Not in the labour force

Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined.

Occupation

From August 1996, classified according to the **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition** (Cat. no. 1220.0).

Participation rate

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Part-time workers

Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work in the reference week.

Status in employment

Employed persons classified by whether they were Employers, Own account workers, Employees, or Contributing family workers.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
 - were available for work in the reference week; or
 - were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployment rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.